

Who is the Most Popular School Teacher in Richmond?

THE TIMES-DISPATCH FOUNDED 1886. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1880.

THREAT OF VETO SENT BY STUART TO LEGISLATORS

Tells Them Appropriation Bill Must Be Pruned to at Least \$14,200,000.

HOUSE STAMPEDE ALARMS GOVERNOR

Sends for Brewer, Chairman of Appropriation Committee, and Asks Him to Tell Colleagues Bill Must Be Brought Within Fairly Anticipated Revenues of State or Executive Approval Will Be Withheld—Many Members Admit They Were Afraid to Go on Record Against Measure Increasing Confederate Pensions—Numerous Small Cuts Made, but Much Carving Still to Be Done.

Unless the appropriation bill now pending before the House of Delegates is pruned to at least \$14,200,000, it will be vetoed by Governor Stuart. Alarmed at the evident impasse of the House on Monday in voting on a bill for a Confederate pension bill far exceeding the 20 per cent increase in pensions recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, without any definite idea of the cost to the State, and at the further action of the House in adding to the appropriation bill salary increases and other items aggregating \$2,000,000, while only \$1,200,000 has been cut out of the bill, Governor Stuart yesterday sent for Chairman Brewer, of the House Appropriations Committee. He requested Mr. Brewer to inform the House that unless the bill is pruned to an amount within the fairly anticipated revenues of the State, it will not receive executive approval.

Affraid to Go on Record.

To some extent, the House caught its breath yesterday after the pension stampede on Monday. When Governor Stuart admitted that he was opposed to the bill, but was afraid to go on record as voting against a Confederate pension bill, the House actually spent \$1,200,000. The Appropriations Committee this year recommended an increase of 20 per cent in classifications, and an appropriation day raised nearly every classification, the increase averaging 15 per cent, raised the limit as to property owned, changed the date as to pensions for widows, and created entirely new classifications, of which Auditor of Public Accounts C. Lee Moore reported there was no possible way of estimating the cost. Estimates of the probable increase cost ran all the way from \$150,000 to \$1,000,000.

Chairman Brewer and Floor Leader Williams protested that the House was giving headlines toward a deficiency, but at the time their words had little weight. Yesterday a soberer, second thought prevailed, and the pension bill was fixed in the appropriation bill at "not to exceed \$600,000." This is an increase of \$144,500 over the amount spent for Confederate pensions last year, and is \$600,000 more than was provided in the appropriation bill as recommended. Under the amendment adopted by the House yesterday, if the action of the House results in opening the gates to a host of new pensioners, the Auditor will be forced to pay the pension to each pensioner, so that the total amount will not exceed \$600,000.

Above Maximum Limit.

The appropriation bills as reported by the House Committee on Appropriations carries for the first year \$7,155,465.77, and for the second year \$7,019,178.45. The total for the two years is \$14,174,644.22. The bill as reported by the House yesterday, which carried in the general appropriation bill for the years 1912-1913, counting the item of \$600,000 added to the pension appropriation the House, up to the \$14,200,000 limit, had added to the bill an additional \$2,000,000, and had struck out items aggregating \$750,000, making a net addition of \$1,250,000. As the bill stands, therefore, it carries \$14,950,000, or \$750,000 above the maximum limit of \$14,200,000 fixed by the Governor.

Just after the morning session of the House adjourned Governor Stuart called into conference in his office Chairman Brewer, of the House Appropriations Committee, Chairman Echols, of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and State Auditor of Public Accounts C. Lee Moore. The Governor issued no statement as to the results of the conference, but shortly after the House reconvened at 4 o'clock, Colonel Brewer said:

"After the House adjourned to-day the Governor sent for me to meet Auditor Moore in his office. The Governor seems to be greatly disturbed, and finally, so, about the manner in which this House has pushed over a pension bill and passed a pension bill without knowing what it was doing. If that policy is to be pursued in our financial matters, there is no man who can tell where we will bring up."

"The appropriation bill is now going, with the addition of \$2,000,000 made of more than \$7,000,000 to the amounts reported by the Appropriations Committee, you will face a serious deficit in 1916. I will not agree with the suggestion of one member on this floor that the bill be carried over, because I do not believe you can bankrupt this grand old Commonwealth. This House is going wild in its actions, but wild as it is, I do not believe it will ever go to the extent of bankrupting the State."

"Don't you think the Committee on Appropriations were wild on its appropriations for normal schools?" asked Mr. Clement, of Pittsylvania.

"Minimum is delivered."

"I am authorized to say to this House as a result of the conference held this afternoon," continued Colonel (Continued On Third Page.)

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,645.

FOR FEDERAL SUPERVISION

President New York Life Insurance Company Indorses Resolution of New York, March 4.—[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Mr. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, in a letter to the presidents of practically all life, fire, accident and surety companies indorses Federal supervision of insurance companies. "I know that some executives, as well as some field men," says Mr. Kingsley, "fear that by Federal supervision we shall only add another to our existing causes of complaint; but most lawyers, I think, will agree, if such an amendment as this is adopted, that hereafter the only authority other than the State in which an insurance company may be domiciled—to tax or supervise an insurance company doing an interstate business will be the Federal government."

"That interstate insurance shall be declared commerce seems to me to be rather the most important achievement for which we can strive in administration. That such an amendment will ultimately be adopted, I believe. I am anxious to unite with all other executives who feel as I do, in making the passage of this joint resolution."

Mr. Kingsley in this letter makes the presidents of the companies if they believe Federal supervision is desirable, and if they are willing to join some organization to forward the adoption of the pending resolution.

ARGUMENT IN ELLIS CASE

Defense Pleads Insanity, While Prosecution Asks for Death. Chicago, March 4.—"This man is guilty, and the only punishment that fits the crime is death," declared Stephen Malato, prosecuting attorney, today after a hearing in the case of William Ellis, charged with the murder of his wife. Ellis, a man of 35, is charged with the murder of his wife, who was found dead in a rooming house. The defense pleads insanity, while the prosecution asks for the death penalty.

REA'S OFFER SPURNED

McIntosh Will Inquire Into Penn. Special to The Times-Dispatch. Washington, March 4.—[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] President Rea, of Pennsylvania, today refused to accept the offer of the Attorney-General to let the State take over the Norfolk and Western Railway. The Attorney-General had offered to let the State take over the railway, but President Rea has spurned the offer. He has instead ordered an investigation into the matter.

WINE GROWERS TO COMBINE

Steps Towards Formation of \$150,000,000 Organization Taken. New York, March 4.—[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] American Wine Growers' Association, in session today, took steps toward the formation of a \$150,000,000 organization to protect the interests of wine growers. The association has decided to combine the efforts of wine growers across the country to fight against unfair trade practices.

PROTEST AGAINST ADVANCE

Truck Growers and Fishermen Charge Present Rates Are Too High. Washington, March 4.—[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Truck growers and fishermen today protested against the proposed advance in freight rates by Eastern railroads. They charged that the present rates are too high and that the proposed advance would be disastrous to their business.

TABULATION NOT STARTED

More Than Two-Thirds of Revenue Districts Reported Income Tax Returns. Washington, March 4.—[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Internal revenue districts to-day had reported for the first time more than two-thirds of the districts required to report income tax returns. The tabulation of these returns has not yet started.

VESSEL DOCKED FOR SURVEY

British Steamer Unusually at Newport News to Be Repaired. Newport News, Va., March 4.—[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] With her hull under gear, her propeller damaged and her engine out of order, the British steamer *Riverdale* is docked here today, having been towed here from London. The vessel is to be surveyed and repaired.

UNIQUE BANQUET GIVEN IN HONOR OF CITY'S GUESTS

Visiting Retail Merchants Entertained by Miller & Rhoads.

SERVED IN CAFE OF THEIR STORE

Welcomed to Richmond by Mayor Ainslie, Who Is Given Vociferous Greeting—Nearly 300 Southern Dealers Here, and Local Hosts Enthusiastic Over Success.

Headquarters for "Spring Trade Week" are located in the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Building, Sixth and Main Streets. New arrivals will register at once at headquarters.

PROGRAM. To-day—Demonstrations for visiting merchants in local business houses. To-night at 8:15 o'clock—Special performance of the musical play, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," by the Grand Old Man of the Theatre, Broad Street, between Eighth and Ninth.

Friday—Numerous small entertainments by invitation from individual firms. Four hundred and fifty persons, more than half of whom were Southern retail merchants here for "Spring Trade Week," sat down at a banquet given last night by Miller & Rhoads in the cafe of their big department store. The first time in the United States that a retail firm has provided such entertainment for other retail merchants visiting a city at the invitation of the city's wholesale and manufacturing community, it was pronounced to be a unique entertainment.

All day long the incoming trains brought into the city other retail merchants to swell the number of those who arrived on the opening day of the celebration. The newcomers and the local merchants joined in an inspection of the establishments of the Richmond manufacturers and jobbers, cementing the existing friendly relations by personal contact. Some of the visitors testified that the less in the humor for further entertainment, the expectant visitors assembled in Miller & Rhoads' store at 7:15 o'clock for what was promised would be an unique entertainment.

On the third floor of the wing of the great establishment the guests were seated in a great hall that had been improvised by the erection of a series of palm trees, bunting and flags. The visitors testified that they gave the friendly words of Mayor Ainslie, W. S. Rhoads, L. O. Reed, President W. T. Reed, of the Chamber of Commerce, and Alvin M. Smith, the toastmaster. Success Is Inspiring. No sooner were Trade Week headquarters opened yesterday morning than the weary registration officials and the reception committees were put to work receiving the new arrivals, getting them registered and sent away to see the city under the care of a member of the Trade Extension Bureau. On the opening day of the festival more than 1,000 guests were received. The guests were seated in a great hall that had been improvised by the erection of a series of palm trees, bunting and flags. The visitors testified that they gave the friendly words of Mayor Ainslie, W. S. Rhoads, L. O. Reed, President W. T. Reed, of the Chamber of Commerce, and Alvin M. Smith, the toastmaster.

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With the motion carried, Senator Featherston offered as a substitute for the Sower amendment a new amendment making the regular election judges the judges of the primary elections whenever both parties hold primaries at the same time. When the party primaries are held separately, the amendment provided, the judges of each such primary shall be a board of three judges composed of the party holding the primary, and another judge, or two other judges, of the same political faith appointed by the local electoral boards, so as to place each party primary under the direction of three judges of the same party affiliation.

Under the Featherston plan in the case of a Democratic primary the judges would have been the two regular election judges that are always of the majority party, and one special judge appointed from the Democratic ranks by the local electoral board. In the case of a Republican primary the judge would have been the minority member of the regular election judges, and two Republican judges appointed by the local board. The amendment was designed to remedy the objection raised against admitting Republican judges to participate in Democratic primaries and vice versa when the election was purely a party affair. The contest of joint primaries was in no wise changed.

(Continued On Second Page.)

Business Builders!

There are now in Richmond more than 200 merchants from the South, buying for their spring trade. The presence of these business builders is a great thing for the city. If not a great thing, but because they spend, and because they are here, it is a great thing for the city. The fact that Richmond is the logical market place of the South. The Times-Dispatch stands for the progress and prosperity of this whole section of the country. Monroe 1

MINORITY FAILS IN EVERY EFFORT TO CHANGE BILL

Election Judges Plan Storm Centre of Primary Debate.

LONG DISCUSSION BARREN OF RESULT

Senate Reconsiders Amendment Providing Separate Sets of Judges for Two Parties, Then Reads It—Sudden Solitude for Republicans Meets With Ridicule.

At the end of three and one-half hours of additional debate in the Senate yesterday the primary bill stood exactly where it was when its consideration was taken up at 12:30 o'clock as a special and continuing order. With the exception of the adoption of an inconsequential amendment requiring election officials to keep permanent tally sheets, every attempt to change the provisions of the bill as reported from the committee and subsequently amended was voted down.

Senate leaders acknowledged at adjournment yesterday afternoon that as far as actual progress towards the passage of the primary bill was concerned yesterday's two sessions were barren. A minority, led by Senators Gravatt, Fletcher and Featherston, resorted to various plans to secure amendments to the bill as reported from the committee and subsequently amended was voted down. The amendments were voted down by the yeas and nays.

The consideration of the bill was resumed at 12:30 o'clock and continued without marked change until after the adoption of a minor amendment offered by Senator Gravatt requiring the printing of tally sheets which shall be preserved by election records. The amendment was adopted by the yeas and nays.

At this point Senator Brock moved that the Senate reconsider the vote by which it adopted on Tuesday the Sower amendment, providing separate sets of primary election judges for the two parties of the State, to be appointed by the local electoral boards, and to be of the same political faith as the party over which election they are to preside. The motion passed by the yeas and nays.

Senator Fletcher supported the motion offered by Senator Brock, explaining that if the Senate voted to reconsider, a new amendment would be introduced offering a compromise plan for the selection of primary election judges which would meet the views of many Senators who are satisfied with neither the Sower plan nor the plan described in the bill. The adoption of the motion was urged by Senator Featherston, who said that he would support the motion if it would result in a vote on the Sower amendment. The motion was carried, 29 to 16, the members voting as follows: Ayes—Blanks, Buchanan, Cannon, Dreary, Echols, Edmondson, Fletcher, Fletcher, Gravatt, Hart, Hobbs, Leamer, Mapp, Paul, Saunders, Smith, Thornton, Walker and West—29. Nays—Bowers, Catron, Early, Garrett, Gayle, Holt, Massie, Moncure, Montague, Parr, Rinehart, Risson, Royall, Sower, Tavenner and Wendenburg—16.

Featherston's Amendment.

With the motion carried, Senator Featherston offered as a substitute for the Sower amendment a new amendment making the regular election judges the judges of the primary elections whenever both parties hold primaries at the same time. When the party primaries are held separately, the amendment provided, the judges of each such primary shall be a board of three judges composed of the party holding the primary, and another judge, or two other judges, of the same political faith appointed by the local electoral boards, so as to place each party primary under the direction of three judges of the same party affiliation. Under the Featherston plan in the case of a Democratic primary the judges would have been the two regular election judges that are always of the majority party, and one special judge appointed from the Democratic ranks by the local electoral board. In the case of a Republican primary the judge would have been the minority member of the regular election judges, and two Republican judges appointed by the local board.

The amendment was designed to remedy the objection raised against admitting Republican judges to participate in Democratic primaries and vice versa when the election was purely a party affair. The contest of joint primaries was in no wise changed. (Continued On Second Page.)

Resigns as Counselor of State Department



JOHN BASSETT MOORE.

MINISTER ACCUSED OF INTIMIDATION

Myers Says Rev. Asbury Christian Sought to Coerce His Vote.

MAKES CHARGE IN HOUSE

Denounces Pastor as "Wolf in Sheep's Clothing" for Offering "Bribe."

Charges of attempted intimidation to coerce his vote on the Land nuisance bill, now pending before the General Assembly, were brought on the floor of the House of Delegates yesterday by Captain William M. Myers, of Richmond, against Rev. W. Asbury Christian, pastor of Union Station Methodist Church. Mr. Myers asserted that the minister had told him in the presence of three witnesses that unless he would agree to vote for the bill, the minister would personally seek to prevent his service with the House, and would also undertake to injure him in his business career. In a statement issued later in the day, Mr. Christian said that what he had said to Mr. Myers was that unless he voted for certain bills, he would not be able to get his name on the list of members of the House, and would be unable to do so. Mr. Myers' statement. Mr. Myers was called into the lobby during the morning session, on returning to his seat, he was asked to come to the floor on a question of personal privilege, and said:

"I feel it a duty incumbent on me for the protection of my honor and that of every honest member of the General Assembly to rise to a question of personal privilege. I have lived in Richmond all my life, and have tried to live an honest and upright life, and to live with the men of my community as men should live. I feel that I have no redress for an incident that has just occurred save to rise to a question of personal privilege before this House. "In going to the cloakroom I was approached by a body of men, one of whom, the Rev. Asbury Christian, of this city. They sought to learn my attitude on the Land nuisance bill now on the calendar of this House, and I told them how I stood in regard to that bill. The gentleman of the cloth who walks around, a wolf in sheep's clothing, posing as a man of God, threatened my business and my political future, if I had any, if I did not at once coincide with his views in regard to the bill. "He said to me: 'I will ruin your business, I will ruin your political future, if I have no ambition politically, but I have to make my meat and bread for myself and for my family, and when a minister tells me that if I do not vote for a certain bill, he will ruin my business, I believe he should have the censure of this House.' "Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask," began a voice from the gallery, which recognized as that of Mr. Christian, "what was the substance of the conversation in front of the Speaker's desk? The Speaker's gavel and the call of the sergeant-at-arms and doorkeepers of the House drowned further words, and Speaker Cox announced that under the rules there could be no speaking in the House except by members of the body. The sergeant-at-arms was instructed to see that no one attempted to address the House from the galleries."

Moore was roundly applauded from all parts of the House when he took his seat. A few minutes later Mr. Christian pushed by the doorkeeper and occupied a seat in the gallery. (Continued On Second Page.)

Who is the Most Popular School Teacher in Richmond?

PRICE TWO CENTS.

DECLINES OFFER BY WEST VIRGINIA TO SETTLE DEBT

Virginia Commission Holds for Sum Awarded by Supreme Court.

CONFERENCE ENDS WITHOUT RESULT

Total Amount of \$2,327,195.28 Proffered in Full Payment of Claims, Including Interest, With Long List Submitted of Assets Said to Have Been Overlooked by Highest Tribunal—Representatives of Old Dominion Refuse to Consider Proposition, Because It Fails to Embrace Either of Matters Left Open for Respective Commonwealths to Adjust.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, March 4.—Nothing approaching settlement of the long-standing controversy over the West Virginia-Virginia debt was arrived at from the all-day conferences held here today by the commissioners of the two States. If today's meeting had any effect at all it was to widen the breach between the two commissions, and leave the matter for final settlement by the United States Supreme Court, which has announced it will hear final argument on April 13. The commissioners met at 10 o'clock this morning, but owing to the absence of some of the West Virginia commissioners, bearing important papers, the meeting was postponed until 3 o'clock.

At the afternoon session the West Virginia commission presented a typewritten brief explaining why it should not consider Virginia's claim, which has been approved by the Supreme Court for \$7,000,000 and interest from 1861, but which at Virginia's request, it stated that if Virginia would accept this proposition, the commission would immediately use its efforts to have the Virginia Legislature meet in special session and appropriate that amount.

Virginia Commissioners Surprised. The Virginia commissioners were greatly surprised at the \$2,000,000 offer, and went into executive session for four or five hours, at the conclusion of which they presented a formal reply to the West Virginians, declaring that the Supreme Court decree had, in its opinion, settled everything regarding the case with the exception of interest due to Virginia, which the court had left open for adjustment. In explaining its basis for the offer of \$2,327,195.28 in full payment, the West Virginia commission called attention to the statement in the Supreme Court's decree which said "It shall appear to be no assets of value," and presented a long list of what are claimed to be tangible assets, secured after months of research into the auditor's records of the two States dating back about seventy-five years. The \$2,327,195.28 judgment ordered by the Supreme Court was arrived at after West Virginia failed to pay 7 1/2 per cent of the total debt of Virginia on January 1, 1861, which was \$30,543,561.56.

Claims Assets of Value. The Virginia commission claims to have found assets of value in possession of Virginia at that time in cash, stocks, bonds, etc., to the amount of \$20,810,557.98, of which West Virginia would receive her portion, or \$4,890,434.12. It is also claimed that prior to June 20, 1862, Virginia collected taxes and other sums in West Virginia amounting to \$225,075.99, which should have been collected by Virginia, and to \$2,327,195.28, the amount they offered to-day in full settlement.

Among the assets of \$20,810,557.98, which they state the Supreme Court did not consider, are the following: Actual cash on hand in Virginia Treasury, \$1,104,527.05. Accrued interest and dividends on stocks owned and on loans made, \$1,825,102.47. Proceeds of sales of securities of various railroads and canal properties, \$6,313,522.47.

On account of bank stock purchased by Virginia out of common fund, \$2,710,020. Railroad stocks purchased by Virginia, out of common fund, which Virginia sold to the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, \$1,000,000. Over 100,000 shares of old canal and railroad stock, James River and Kanawha Company, \$1,100,000. Other railroad and canal stocks, \$14,255,076.68, par value, which, estimated at one-fourth value, amounts to \$3,563,916.67. In reply to the claim of Virginia for a settlement of the interest on the \$7,000,000 accrued for fifty years, the West Virginia commission states that Virginia would be receiving dividends on stocks and securities all those years, and sets out specifically that it has secured \$5,782,210.09.

Another offer claimed on behalf of West Virginia is that a number of the public buildings in Virginia, among them the Capitol and penitentiary at Richmond; State asylum at Staunton; university at Charlottesville; and others, valued at approximately \$4,000,000, constituted part of the common fund, and for these West Virginia gets no credit.

The reply of Virginia declared that it was unwilling to consider the proposition, because it did not embrace either of the matters left open and referred by the court to the respective States for adjustment. In the hope by agreement between them further judicial action might be unnecessary, which were specifically stated to be (1) "that, if any, interest was due and the rate thereof," and (2) "The